

# The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

VOLUME 3.

"We will cling to the pillars of our liberties,  
and if it must fall we will perish with the ruins."

EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) Nov. 15, 1838.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NO. 41.

## The Edgefield Advertiser, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

**TERMS.**—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance, and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription, and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year. Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43½ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

## Edgefield Village FEMALE ACADEMY.

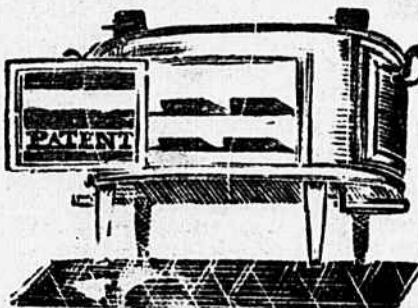
THE exercises of this Institution will recommence on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1839. The Rev. Mr. BACON, the community, that Miss STARK, who has assisted him this year, is engaged for the next also. With the assistance of this lady, and of Mr. BACON in the Musical Department, all the Ornamental branches of Drawing, Painting, Needle-work & Music, will be taught in this Institution, together with the solid branches heretofore taught. BOARDING can be obtained in the house of the Rev. Mr. BACON, or in neighboring private houses to any extent desired. It is particularly desirable, that those who intend to place their children in this Institution for the next year, should do so in the first week of the opening of the school in January; as, in that week the classes will be formed for the whole system to commence its operations on Monday of the second week.

The school room is provided with fire places and fires to make it comfortable in winter, and the hours of instruction are the same in that season as in the summer. So that the advantages for study in the winter will be equal to those in the summer.

Prices in the Solid Branches and Music the same the next year as this. For Drawing and Painting, \$3 per quarter. For Needle-work, \$6. Payments quarterly in advance.

W. B. JOHNSON, Rector.  
Edgefield, Nov. 1, 1838.  
The South Carolina, Charleston Courier & Mercury, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel and Constitutionalist will give the above two weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## IMPROVED PATENT COAL AND WOOD



## COOKING STOVES, &c.

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of improved STOVES for Coal and Wood, of entire new patterns, and of various sizes, viz:

The People's Coal or Wood Cooking Stove Superior to any heretofore in use, not only on account of convenience, the perfect manner in which the cooking is performed, but also on account of the economy of fuel which it effects.

The Patent Grecian Parlor Grate, which for beauty and economy excels all others, producing greater effect with less fuel.

The Parlor and Hall Stove, passing heat from the basement to the upper part through flues into the four corners, and through additional columns.

The Parlor and Pipe Franklin, with plain and ornate tops, for wood or coal, newly constructed with swelled back, sunk hearth, door front, &c.

The Ship and Steam Boat Stove, calculated to cook for 50 or 200 persons, with less fuel and greater convenience than any other stove now in use.

Also, a Variety of SMALLER STOVES, with the same improvements.

The Box 6 & 9 Plate Stove, open and plain tops, of various sizes, from 18 to 38 inches.

Also, American, English and Russian Sheet Iron Stove Pipe. Sheet and Brazing Copper, Block Tin, and Tin Plate.

All of which he offers for sale low for CASH, or approved paper, at No. 168 Broad street at the Sign of the Coffee Pot, and directly opposite the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta.

B. F. CHEW.

\* The highest price will be given for Old Copper, Brass and Lead.

Augusta, Ga. Oct. 22, 1838. if 39

## New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a general and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Fancy, Staple and Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Saddlery, &c. &c. which will be sold very cheap. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

C. A. DOWD.  
Oct. 30, 1838. if 39

## Bleached Winter Strained LAMP OIL.

THE subscriber have received a supply of the above article of very superior quality.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct 31, 1838 if 39

## AMERICAN HOTEL.



HAMBURG, S. C.

THE Subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends & the public generally that he has opened his large and commodious House, and will be very thankful to them for a liberal share of their patronage. He flatters himself, that from the experience of the Lady who has charge of the domestic affairs of the House, also his Serenities and Hostlers, together with his own will and disposition to please, that general satisfaction may be given. The situation of the House affords a convenience, particularly desirable to those who may have business to attend to, or who may wish to take the Rail Road Car for Charleston; and his Stable lots are large and well prepared for the accommodation of Gentlemen who may have Stock for sale.

G. W. MATSON.  
Oct. 24, 1838 if 38

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening their fall and winter supply of goods which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Their stock embraces a large and general assortment of British and American staple and fancy goods, suited to the Season, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Saddles, and a general assortment of Books and Stationery, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct. 22, 1838 if 38

## Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings HATS, STOCKS AND GLOVES.

THE Subscribers have received a splendid assortment of the above articles, of the latest styles, to which they invite the attention of their customers. They are prepared to execute all orders for clothing in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct. 22, 1838 if 38

## Bagging and Bale Rope.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of Hemp and tow Bagging and Bale Rope, which they offer for sale at the Augusta prices.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct. 22, 1838 if 36

## NEGRO CLOTHS, SATINETS AND FANNELS.

Just received by the Subscribers.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct 31, 1838 if 39

## CHEESE.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of CHEESE of superior quality for family use.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.  
Oct 31, 1838 if 39

## Notice.

ON Monday the 15th inst. between Eli Johnson and Artemas Watson at the Ridge, in this District, on the Road leading from Columbia, I was induced to apprehend a young man of suspicious appearance, who was mounted on a fine horse. The horse is five years old, of a reddish roan color, of large size, white hind feet & white foot locks, black main and tail. From circumstances, I am induced to think that the horse was stolen in Georgia. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

TILMAN WATSON.  
Oct. 19 if 38

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis M. Young, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the Estate are requested to present them duly attested.

EDMUND PENN. Adm'r.  
Oct 19th 1838 if 38

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Stephen Tompkins, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

WILLIAM BRUNSON, Adm'r.  
Sept. 6, 1838 if 32

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Middleton, vs. Foreign Attachment

Lorain Holdings

This Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead could be served: It is Ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence in the aforesaid action, within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

GEORGE POPE, c. c. p.  
Clerk's Office, Nov. 1, 1838 if 40

## State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.  
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

N. K. Butler & Co. vs. Attachment.

John B. Morrill, Assumpsit.

THE Plaintiffs having this day filed their declaration, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney, known to be in this State, ordered, that if the said Defendant do not appear & make his defence, within a year and a day from this date, final and absolute judgment shall be forthwith given & awarded for the said Plaintiffs in attachment.

JAMES WARDLAW, c. c. p.  
Clerk's Office, Dec. 4, 1837 ndq 46

## Miscellaneous.

"They trip it as they go,  
On the light fantastic too"

The Hindoo nymphs of whom we publish an account below, are said by the critics not to dance as well as the Parisian danseuses. We suppose that they do not cut as many pirouettes as Fanny Essler, or Madame Celeste. This last lady is celebrated for her capers in France, and in our own country, where she has danced to the infinite delight of our novelty-loving people. We will venture to say that the Bayaderes of the Ganges, dance more gracefully, because more naturally than the far famed Fanny Essler. Perhaps all female dancers, she will bear away the palm, in violent contortions and difficult and ungraceful postures.—Ed. Advertiser.

## THE INDIAN BAYADERES.

PARIS, September.  
The great novelty of the week is the arrival of a band of real Bayaderes, brought to this country from India, by M. Tardivel. There is not the slightest doubt that these are properly authenticated importations, and that no deceit is intended. It is said that the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining the permission of their superiors to their visiting Europe. A law suit in which she had engaged at Pondicherry, and which there was every prospect of her losing decided her to consent, and to accompany them herself. You will have seen by the papers that this old woman is named Silie, and that she is exceedingly particular in all that relates to their comfort and mora. Just as the vessel was about to sail, the Brahmins came in crowds to judge for themselves if the accommodation was such as they could approve of.

One of these girls (Amany) had been beloved for some time by a young Brahmin. He had not it appears, made much impression on her heart, as she looked coldly on when he rushed forward and threw himself in despair at her feet imploring her not to leave him. He could not be torn from her presence; his tears and lamentations were sufficient to excite emotion in a whole troop of dancing girls. Amany remained severe and inflexible; and at last in order to put an end to the scene, the order was given to weigh anchor. The unhappy Brahmin hesitated for some time, and the general opinion was that the same vessel would bring to Europe, a troop of Bayaderes and a priest of the goddess.

But at last he turned his glance towards the dome of the temple and murmured forth a fragment of a sacred song, he gave a parting glance at his hard-hearted mistress and plunged into the sea. In a short time he reached the shore by swimming and the passengers could see him standing in his white drapery like a statue, until distance mingled together all objects.

During the voyage, the women indulged in the greatest merriment, while the men remained apart, silent and sad. When heavy weather arose, they chaunted together, sitting in a circle, a melancholy air which also accompanies the sacred dances. Nothing could be more singular than this plaintive chant, broken by the storm—sometimes lost altogether, and sometimes coming over the ear, like a weakened echo. For some days after their arrival at Bordeaux, they lived on milk and fruit. They only use vessels without crack or spot; they afterwards prepared fish in their country fashion, of which they eat with great moderation. I yesterday had the good fortune to meet with a young physician of Bordeaux, who was present when these children of the Air appeared at a private house for the first time in Europe. Only a few persons were present. Their curiosity was at its highest pitch when a noise of little bells was heard in the outside room.

The door opened and five women of a bright copper color, advanced, with a regular step, gracefully covered with a thin robe of white muslin, which scarcely covered the bosom and shoulders. The five heads bent down simultaneously to the floor, and they made a salam with both hands. Behind the dancers came three men erect and calm. One of them was old; he was distinguished by three white lines on the forehead and arm, and his business was to play the cymbals. The other two were young; one of them carried a long cylindrical drum which he struck with the extremity of his fingers; the other played a sort of pipe, sounding something like an oboe.

The five bayaderes remained some time immovable in the middle of the room, as if to allow the company to inspect them fully. Their costume was brilliant and original; a golden girdle went tightly round their waist, and helped to sustain a striped pantaloons of India muslin. Their white robe was rolled round their bust, allowing, through its folds their dark skin to appear, shining like silk. They poised themselves on the extremities of their feet, bending voluptuously like five cedars moved by the same breeze. They all wore on the summit of the head a gilt skull cap of carved lines, on which was engraved a serpent with seven heads. Round their arms were Indian bracelets of curious shape; golden rings were suspended from their nostrils, and their lips and ears. Their dark hair black and rough, was platted on the top of their head and fell down behind in two long plaits. A band of gold went round their forehead. The expression of their features was very different. Amany's face was mild and gentle; she is tall and slight; her smile is beautiful; her age may be about eighteen. Soudiroun, on the contrary, is imperious and bold; her eye is very

singular, and burning black, swimming in a vast blue, and absolutely darting fire about fourteen years old. Of the three, one is like the last; another is of six; and the last, is the old dancer, the leader of the troop.

At last they moved and commenced the dance. The pipe was struck, the pipe uttered its sound, and the cymbals were in motion. A melancholy chant proceeded from the lips of the five dancers—a sacred poem, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. They darted forward, by degrees they got animated, the pupil of the eye rolls about, their arms are thrown aloft, their bodies bend with various suppleness; their hands meet; not a muscle, a nerve which is not in action, you would say that their bodies are liquid, and that the wind uplifts them, so light and general is the movement; they advance, retire, pass here and there and intermingle their steps; the character of the dance is varied—grotesque, amatory, mocking, and always coquettish; at one time they looked like Chinese figures in porcelain, at another like Fanny Essler dancing the Cachucha; their cymbals suddenly Mr. Tardivel gave a sign to stop and a low salam concludes the dance.

Amany afterwards gave a love dance in which she represented all the movements of a coquette with wonderful effects. The little thing also danced a comic action, which was amusing enough.

We copy from the N. Y. Star the following tribute to the memory of the late James Hamilton, Jr. of this city.

Once a citizen of South Carolina and an inhabitant of Charleston, and indulging in the sympathy which you have expressed in relation to the grief which encompassed that afflicted city—a city so distinguished for its generosity, hospitalities, and noble charities, but now doomed to sustain the chastening hand of God, I trust these few remarks will not be unacceptably, elicited as they are by your late feeling allusion to the death of a most interesting youth, in that place, of the fatal epidemic which, during the past summer, with an inhospitable air, has consigned those who were strangers to its climate, to a sad eternal banishment.

The great moral of the uncertainty of life, is best taught by individual rather than general plagues of mortality. When the javelin of the destroyer is thrown with suddenness and aim into the happy group of a just and amiable domestic circle, and a victim, in the midst of the warm affections of his friends, in the bloom of youth, and that bloom covered with the glorious fruits of an assured and useful manhood, when this victim is one to whom this world holds forth not alone its highest promises, but its most auspicious realization when he cannot be taken hence without uprooting the very fibres of the heart; when this picture comes with all its deepening shades over the mind, we must indeed be lost in the inscrutable mysteries of Providence, if we did not find in the consolations of his word, the hope that elsewhere and for ever we are to look for the solution and the balm of those despondencies which are most difficult to be explained and hardest to be borne.

Allow me in a few words to make an application of these reflections to a death to which, as I have before remarked, you recently and feelingly alluded: Circumstances of an interesting domestic character gave me an opportunity of knowing much of James Hamilton, Jr. (the eldest son of General Hamilton, of Charleston, S. C.) whose death by the yellow fever at that place occurred on the 10th instant, as you have too truly announced.

There perhaps never existed a young man who had more to live for than this estimable youth, if the value of life depends on the discharge of its duties. For well might it be said that the equanimity of his was never disturbed by the violence of a single passion. Free from "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," animated cheerful, firm, confident, generous and brave; the attractive modesty of his nature was thrown like a finished drapery over those delightful qualities which endeared him to the community in which he ran so bright, yet alas so brief a course.

If God had spared his life, he was surely destined to lend in the strong impulse, just given to the commercial prosperity of Charleston and the South. For he was not alone educated to the business of a merchant as a mere matter of trade, but was instructed in its higher relations as an enlightened liberal profession. The basis of his education rested on those solid and deep laid classical attainments to which the honors he won at the college from which he graduated, bore testimony. With such a foundation, he passed three years of his life in commercial establishments of the first respectability, and the most extended business, in the cities of Hamburg, Havre and Liverpool, where his intelligence and devotion to his occupation, earned for him the firm confidence, and subsequently the valuable correspondence, of his patrons. He returned but two years since master of the three languages besides his vernacular tongue, which are most in use in the commercial intercourse of Europe, and thoroughly instructed in all the details of a finished merchant. Within a brief twelvemonth, he commenced his career in the city of his affections and residence, and was shooting forward with the bright speed of a journeying star, exciting universal confidence, admiration and esteem, when suddenly cut short in his bright career, he has fallen! The grave has now

set its seal on the pulsations of his gentle spirit—on the progress of his useful and honorable life. It has snatched him from the parents who idolized, the relations who loved, and the friends who esteemed him. Alas! what an affecting moral does this unfold of the uncertainty of life! Could no victim have sufficed to whom the "cold obstructions" of death would have been the extinction of the miseries of existence? No. Such sunny marks are ever selected to tell us who we are, what we are, and whither we must all go, in the appointment of a Power wise, omnipotent, merciful and just.

"Green be the turf above thee.  
Friend of my better days,  
None knew thee but to love thee.  
None named thee but to praise."

"Tears fell when thou wert dying,  
From eyes unused to weep;  
And long where thou art lying  
Will tears the cold turf steep."

"While memory bids me weep thee,  
Nor words nor thoughts are free.  
The grief is fixed too deeply  
That mourns for one like thee."

From the New York Examiner.

A LIVE MERMAID, AND NO MISTAKE.—A prodigious excitement prevails in Ireland, especially in the North; in consequence of an actual living Mermaid, which was recently caught in a salmon net at Hanneraw Point, in the county of Donegal. There can be no mistake in it, in the important points, but the "Derry Sentinel" and the "Fermanagh Journal," are the most enthusiastic and particular in their descriptions. The first announcement appeared in the Sentinel, as follows:

A mermaid, and no mistake.—A very general disbelief in the existence of the Mermaid is likely to receive a severe shock from the truth of the following statement: A creature in every respect answering the usual description of the "sea woman," was caught lately in the salmon nets at Hanneraw Point, near Fahan, county Donegal. She is at present under the protection of a gentleman of that neighborhood, who has kindly permitted the country people, who are flocking in hundreds about the place, to "see and believe." The members of the Londonderry Natural History Society, we understand, are to investigate this extraordinary phenomenon, for the purpose of sending an immediate report of their observations to the British Association, sitting at Newcastle. We understand that if the novel monster should survive the sudden change in her situation, she will be sent to Viscount Melbourne as a present to the Queen; if not, the body will be preserved in spirits, and will grace the new forming museum or our local society."

The effect of this notice was, that at least a fourth of all the inhabitants of Derry, who could afford the expense, proceeded in a body to Hanneraw, where they were admitted to an inspection of the singular creature; which is thus described in the Fermanagh Journal.

The Mermaid.—This is certainly a sea woman; and has such an expression of intelligence in its countenance, that we are absolutely inclined to believe that it is a creature of reason, rather than of instinct. We do not mean to insinuate that it has any notion of abstract ideas; but the fact is, that there is an appearance of confusion about it that would seem to indicate sentiments of shame, fear and supplication. It weighs about seventy pounds, and is altogether human in its outward organization. From the head to the navel, where the fish begins to develop itself, and the remainder is formed very like the extremity of a large dolphin. The skin of the face and the breast is a whitish brown—the eyes are black, and the nose purely aquiline; and its eye brows, lips and chin, are models for a sculptor. The hair is long and thick; and the creature's principal amusement is to stroke it downward with her webbed, but otherwise, very perfect fingers. It looks to be twelve or fourteen years old; and regards people occasionally, as if it had an inclination to speak; and we are solemnly of the opinion that, when in its native element, it makes its wishes known through the medium of its tongue. Altogether indeed, it is the most singular being we ever witnessed, and excites feelings in the beholders, at least as much akin to awe as to curiosity. Can it have a soul, and be an accountable creature? At all events, we shall examine it closely this week, and report particularly.

We shall look with great anxiety for our next files of Irish papers, on the receipt of which we trust to be able to furnish the readers of The Examiner with some fuller information in relation to this surprising phenomenon.

THE TOMB OF KOSCIUSKO.—Mr. Stephens, in giving an account of his visit to the cathedral church at Cracow—"allied in its history with the most memorable annals of Poland; the witness of the ancient glory of their kings and their sepulchres"—after describing the tombs of Wladislaw le Bref, Kasimer the Great, and the Sigismunds, says:

"On the lower side of the church by the side of Poniatowski, the Polish Bayard, is the tomb of one nobler in my eyes than all the kings of Poland or of the world. It is of red marble, ornamented with the cap and plume of the peasant of Cracow, and bears the simple inscription 'To Kosciusko.' All over the church I had read elaborate panegyrics upon the tenets of the royal sepulchres, and I was struck with this simple inscription, and remembered that the white marble column reared amid the

magnificent scenery of the Hudson which I had often gazed at from the deck of a steamboat, and at whose base I had often stood, bore also in majestic simplicity the name of 'Kosciusko.' It was late in the afternoon, and the group of peasants, two Poles from the interior, and a party of the citizens of Cracow, among whom were several ladies, joined me at the tomb. We could not speak each others language; we were born & lived thousands of miles apart, & we were strangers in our thoughts and feelings, in all our hopes and prospects, but we had a bond of sympathy at the grave of Kosciusko. One of the ladies spoke French, and I told them that in my far distant country, the name of their nation's idol was hallowed; that schoolboys had erected a monument to his memory.—They knew that he had fought by the side of Washington, but they did not know that the recollection of his services was still so dearly cherished in America; and we all agreed that it was the proudest tribute that could be paid to his memory, to write merely his name on his monument. It meant that it was needless to add an epitaph, for no man would ask, who was Kosciusko!

An Old-Fashioned Eclipse.—The editor of the Cincinnati Post, (whose memory is a complete store house of old time occurrences,) gives the following interesting account of the Eclipse which occurred in 1806. The editor should indulge his readers with more of the past:

"It was our happiness to be at Providence, R. Island, when the total Eclipse of June, 1806, took place—the day was perfectly bright—the phenomenon commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock, and after the sun became totally obscured, it remained so for more than half an hour. Its operation upon animated nature was truly and awfully sublime. The birds flew about in evident distress and terror, the domestic fowls ran about in all directions cackling as in a fright. Horses galloped round their pastures neighing; while the horned cattle which seemed more affrighted than the rest, tore up the earth with their horns and feet in madness—all this uproar was followed by the silence of midnight, when the eclipse was complete; the birds retired to their resting places; the fowls to their roosts, the horses to their stalls, and the cattle to their managers, while the stars shone forth in their beauty, and all was still.

When the sun began to appear, a large number of musicians, students of Brown University, assembled upon the terrace of the College, and struck up Milton's Hymn to Light. The effect was altogether sublime and beautiful. Nothing that ever met our eye or ear, before or since, was ever equal to it."

## The Ancient Greek and Roman Table.

The difference between the diet of the ancients and that of the moderns is very striking. The ancient Greeks and Romans used no alcoholic liquor, it being unknown to them; nor coffee, nor tea, nor chocolate, nor sugar, nor even butter; for Galen informs us he had seen butter but once in his life. They were ignorant of the greater number of our tropical spices, as cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, Jamaica pepper, curry-pimento. They used neither buckwheat, nor French beans, nor spinach, nor sago, tapioca, salad, arrow-root, nor potato, or its varieties, nor even the common, but a sort of marsh grown bean; nor many of our fruits, as the orange, or tamarind, nor American maize. On the other hand, they ate substances which we now neglect—the mallow, the herb ox-tongue, the sweet acorn, the lupin. They used radish, lettuce, sorrel. They liked the flesh of wild asses, of little dogs, of the dormouse, of the fox, of the bear. They ate the flesh of parrots, and other rare birds, and of lizards. They were fond of a great many fish, and shell fish, which we now hold in no esteem. They employed as seasonings, rue, and assaetida.

Dr. Dick's Diet and Regimen.

An Editor made opulent.—M. Farin, an editor, who writes the literary portion of the Debats, at Paris, has drawn in an Italian lottery the prize of the Villa Luzzarini, near Lucca, valued at 100,000 crowns; beautifully furnished and yielding during the bathing season, 12,000 francs per annum. He immediately presented one of the pavilions to an eminent artist, one of his friends.

Liberal Man.—The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette states, that a Farmer in Belchertown, in that State, makes it his practice to give one-fifth of his annual income to charitable objects. This year he cleared \$5,000 on mulberry trees alone, and gives two thousand dollars in charity.

Relics of a Former Race of Aborigines.—Numerous evidences of a former race have been found by some workmen, engaged in digging down a bank on Zane's Island, in the Ohio, opposite Wheeling.—About nine feet below the surface of the earth, a train of shells, bones, charcoal, bark, &c. was discovered, together with an arrow head of flint.

A cat about a mile from Richmond, Va, lately found a half grown flying squirrel in the woods, which she brought home and placed in a box containing straw, and a quantity of other soft materials. She watched it with a mother's care, and would only leave it when she went in search of food. She appeared as much attached to it, as if it had been her own offspring.